The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR VIRG.

(VOL. III.) THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1787. (No. 153.)

A list of letters remaining in the Post-Office at Alexandria,

A.

LAURENCE ASHTON, Miss Alison, Elinor Arell, William Adam, to the care of James Belfore.

B.

Barnabas Bailey, Samuel W. Barrett, Capt. William Buddicom, Joseph and William Bushby, John Bayer, John Bredin, Matthew Blair, Port-Tobacco, William Bromley, Peter Baker, John Boys, William Burgess, to the care of William Ward, Jonas Brammer, Joseph N. Baynes, Piscataway.

C.

William Christian, to the care of Capt. Lightfoot, Thomas Copper, J. J. Combs, William Cunningham, Michael Clarke, Cattuan Carbot, Margaret Chiene, Charles Curtis, Patrick Carroll, John Currier, baker.

D.

Joseph Dennison, to the care of E. K. Thompson, Robert Dunkinson, to the care of Shreve and Lawrason, B. Dade, Walter Dorsett, John W. Douglass, Thomas Dick, Joseph Davis, to the care of John Harper, James Dykes, Capt. Dennis Discount, James Donelson, Thomas Dubey, Alexander Driff, of the Ship Jenny.

E.

Josiah Emmit, Capt. John Ellwood, Abraham Evans.

F.

Bradley Featherstone, Robert Ferguson, Port-Tobacco, John Edward Ford, John Ferguson of the Brig Betsey.

G.

Mr. Gardner, Job Green, Robert Gillispie, to the care of Joseph Caverly, George Gilpin, Bernard Gratz, Russel Goodrich, Daniel Grant.

H.

Mrs. Hyndman, Charles Hall, John Carmount Housel, to the care of Andrew Jamieson, Robert Hayhouse, to the care of John Oliphant, Capt. George Huson, Beal Howard, Isaac Hammond, Robert Hay.

I.

Mrs. Johnston, Gilbert Imley, William Irwin.

L.

Doctor Le Mayeur, Alexander Laynard, John Longdon, George Leaveley, Henry Leigh.

M.

F. A. Mitzgar, to the care of John Minchin, Thomas Machen, James M'Leish, Jeremiah Moore, Hugh M'Clarghan, Thomas Moxley, Archibald M'Callum, Henry Miller, William M'Gill, of the Ship Jenny.

N.

Robert Neal.

P.

John Parrish, Philip Poyer, Robert Price, Val. Peers, to the care of James Craik.

Q.

William Quin, to the care of John Smurr.

R.

William Right, Adam Rice, Capt. Edmond Roberts, Andrew Rossenplot, Henry Rozer, James Robinson, David Ross.

S.

Schoffield and Thornby, Capt. Wyatt St. Barbe, Benjamin Smith, William Scott, Sebastian Schiefs, William Shaw, John Shaw, John Sinclair, Capt. Robert Smith, John Shaitil, Joseph Smith, Mr. Saunders, silversmith, to the care of John Mason, William Summers, Peter Stubblefield.

T.

Thomas Thompson, to the care of Capt. Tyndall, Mr. Thomas, Levi Talbott, Edward K. Thompson.

V.

Capt. Nicholas Valance, Robert Vincent, Herman Bernard Victor.

W.

Henry Williamson, on board the Hope, Mary Weston, Thomas White, to the care of A. Wales, William Willox, Hugh L. West, Andrew Warrenburgh, Tobias Wolf, to the care of P. Marsteller, William Wickhard, Rev. William West.

Y.

James Younger, of the Brig Betsy.

☞ Much trouble and loss having attended the custom of trusting letters heretofore, the Post-Master is determined in future to let no letter leave the office without the *ready round money*.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

William Hartshorne and Company,

Have for sale at their store on Col. Hooe's wharf, for ready pay,

VERY good Ticklenburgs and German Osnaburgs by the piece, Window Glass 10 by 8 in boxes, Irish Beef in barrels, genuine Port Wine in pipes and barrels, Fayal Wine in pipes and quarter casks, Antigua Rum by the hogshead or barrel, Bar-Iron, and a variety of DRY GOODS as usual.

A 20 foot LOT on Duke-street, near William Bushby's corner house, to be sold or let on ground-rent; also several other LOTS in different situations, to be rented or sold.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY.

THE trustees beg leave to inform the public, that the several schools continue open for the reception of scholars for the ensuing year, and will be under the same general regulations, and in charge of the same masters as heretofore, except that the English school will be committed, after the 1st of January next, to the care of Mr. RUSSEL GOODRICH, late of Yale-College, Connecticut: This gentleman's good character, abilities, and assiduity as a teacher have been attested by the most respectable authority; and as he was brought up in a seminary that considers a critical knowledge of the English language as of the first importance in its plan of education, the trustees consider him as more particularly fitted for the charge of this school, and accordingly recommend him as an accomplished English teacher.

W. BROWN, President of the Board of Trustees.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

Just imported and to be sold on board the ship Mary, Captain Maddick,

BOOTS, Shoes, a quantity of Satin Breeches, Draught Porter in casks, old Madera Wine in bottles, an assortment of Glass and Crockery Ware, Watches of different sorts, Pickles, Perfumery, a neat Chariot, &c.—Apply at Mr. Ward's tavern.

Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

THE following list of seven hogsheads of tobacco in Colchester Warehouse, remaining above two years, will be sold agreeable to law, at February Fairfax Court next.

No. 12, 1101, 101, 1000, the Rev. Lee Massey, April 11, 1784.—No. 40, 1052, 102, 950, Lund Washington, August 10, 1784.—No. 41, 1103, 103, 1000, ditto ditto.—H. D. No. 264, 1035, 103, 932, Henry Dogan, March 29, 1784.—I. S. No. 249, 1061, 100, 961, John Stone, January 12, 1785.—M. S. No. 671, 1088, 92, 996, Moses Simpson, August 9, 1784.—W. B. No. 33, 1118, 115, 1003, this hogshead cannot be found on any of the books.

BAYLY, STONE, } Inspectors.

Dec. 18, 1786.

☞ A great Variety of BLANKS, printed on good Paper, may be had at the Printing-Office.

UTRECHT, September 25.

THE King of Prussia's letter, which was presented to the States-General by Mr. le Comte de Goeritz, has been taken *ad referendum* by all the provinces; but Holland has declared, that they will abide by their declarations of the 9th of November, 1785.

His Highness the Stadtholder has proposed to the States of Guelderland to publish an amnesty in favor of the fugitive burgesses of Hattem and Elbourgh. The States have agreed to this, and have resolved that the Court of Justice shall publish it; all the officers, however, of the burgesses, some of the Tribunes of the two towns, and Messrs. Romvenhoff, Sels, and Vitringa, of Elbourgh, and Westervelt, of Hattem, are excepted from this pardon.

The patriotic funds increase every day in a wonderful degree; besides the sums of 50 and 100 florins, which are the common subscriptions, they have lately received from 1000 to 5000 florins at a time, and even 14,000; one individual has sent a capital of 100,000 florins.

On the 20th, the city of Amsterdam entered into a resolution to suspend the Stadtholder from all his military offices, for a certain time not mentioned.

Sept. 28. At Groningen no person dares appear in the streets without some distinguishing mark of the House of Orange.

When the patriots of Thiel departed to afford succour to Hattem and Elbourgh, the people of this city pursued and assaulted them with stones. Some soldiers who had mixed with the populace, were secured in prison. Immediately after this tumult, an order appeared prohibiting the burgesses from going armed out of the city.

AMSTERDAM, September 25.

The Council of this city, which assembled the 20th instant to deliberate on the proposition of the city of Utrecht, and already approved by several other cities, "for the entirely suspending the Captain-General from the exercise of his office, on accounts of the abuse thereof," came to a resolution, by a great majority, to commission their Deputies at the Assembly of the States to vote in conformity with that resolution; adding, that the suspension ought not only to regard the present critical situation of affairs, but that the official authority ought to be suspended, without limitation whatever, and that the Captain-General ought not to be invested with any military appointments in the regiments in the pay of this Province.

Sept. 29. The 20th and 21st instant, 150 burgesses of the town of Horne, signed a petition supplicating the Regency and Council to conform with the sentiments of the States of Holland, in respect to the employment of troops. The Magistrates having deliberated on this subject, replied, that they could not consent to the requisition, since the Prince had not been guilty of any misconduct.

LONDON, October 5.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Sept. 16.

"The reigning Duke of Brunswick set out for his dominions immediately after the royal funeral and Prince Henry returned to Reinsberg. Soon before the King left Berlin, he made numerous military promotions, and granted letters of *noblesse* to Colonel Ditmar, of the artillery. His Majesty returns to Berlin on the 28th of this month, and goes to Silesia in the beginning of October. The day appointed for receiving homage and allegiance at Breslaw, is the 15th of that month.

"Captain Goutard, who conducted the ceremonial part of the funeral has received a present of 200 Fredericks of gold. The expences of the ornamental

port, and the decorations of the church on this occaſion, amounted to 80,000 crowns. Tueſday laſt the reigning Queen had a grand mourning court. His Majeſty received the compliments of the royal family and nobility in the hall of audience, which was hung round with black, ſhe ſtanding all the while under a black canopy as is the cuſtom on ſuch occaſions.

"We are aſſured that there were found in the late King's bureau, a ſum of nine millions, and ſeven millions of crowns in bank notes, and upon which was a paper which was inſcribed thus, in his own hand writing:—"For the diſtreſſed part of my ſubjects." *Pour la parte ſouffrantes de mes ſujets.*

"The Chateau of Berlin is to undergo ſeveral changes. The ſide next the Spree is to be re-built entirely, and another gate made facing their Royal Gardens; the old iſle, in which the Chancellor's offices of ſtate are, is to be re-built of ſtone, and for theſe expences his Majeſty has conſigned a fund of 20,000 crowns. The three battalions of guards are to be kept on the old footing, and his Majeſty is to command them. The military ſchool of Berlin, we believe, will be given over, as it does not anſwer the purpoſes for which it was built."

October 7. Yeſterday the Duke and Dutcheſs of Milan ſet off on their return home.

The enſuing Parliamentary ſeſſion will be a moſt intereſting one both for the Miniſter and the public, as there are matters for diſcuſſion which will try the intereſt of both. The India Nabob inquiry—the Commercial Treaties—Ireland—the Fiſheries—— Prince of Wales's affairs, &c. &c. *cum multis aliis*, all of which are of the higheſt national concern.

An exact account of all the proceeds ariſing from the ſale of old veſſels and ſtores belonging to the navy, ſince the concluſion of the war, diſtinguiſhed year by year, is ordered to be made out previous to the enſuing meeting of Parliament.

OCTOBER 16.

Extract of a letter from Elſineur, Sept. 23.

"By accounts received from Jutland, we are informed, that on the 5th inſtant it blew a violent hurricane, in which between 400 and 500 farms, or boor houſes, were entirely blown down, beſides many churches and gentlemens' houſes. Several veſſels have been drove on ſhore, ſome of which are totally loſt, and others have ſuffered very great damage. Many lives, we are ſorry to add, have been loſt on this occaſion.

"Several ſhipmaſters from Marſtrand and Gottenburgh ſay, that they heard of about thirty ſail of veſſels being loſt, and drove on ſhore, on the coaſts of Norway and Sweden, but can give no particulars."

Oct. 17. The treaty of commerce with France, which was returned to Paris in conſequence of ſome blunder diſcovered on this ſide of the water, was received again on Sunday laſt fully and finally amended.

Letters received yeſterday in the city from Holland, abſolutely affirm the amicable arrangements of the inteſtine diviſions in the United Provinces, to be in a fair way of ſpeedily taking place, owing to the good offices of the Courts of London, Vienna, and Berlin.

Deſpatches on the above ſubject are conſtantly paſſing to and from Sir James Harris, who has lately been indefatigable in his attendance on the Deputies of the ſeveral Provinces, for the accompliſhment of ſo deſirable an object.

Mr. Eden returns home ſhortly from Paris: The Duke of Dorſet goes back again to France in his Ambaſſadorial capacity.

Extract of a letter from Fort Frederick, on the Coaſt of Africa, Sept. 2.

"The diſpute between the Dutch and Portugueſe, which was near coming to open hoſtilities, is at length very amicably adjuſted, the Dutch, having recalled their Governor from Delmina who began the diſpute. All is now tranquility here, and trade moderately briſk, but you will be ſurpriſed to hear that the Africans refuſe to trade with the Americans, ſo that moſt of their ſhips paſs in common for French."

JAMAICA, (Montego-Bay) October 28.

On Thurſday night, the 19th inſt. between 11 and 12 o'clock, it began to blow in ſqualls from the eaſtward, accompanied with heavy ſhowers, which continued till day-light, when the wind ſhifted to the ſouthward, from which quarter it blew with great violence all Friday, and rained inceſſantly. The effects of the gale were inconſiderable in this town and neighbourhood: But ſince the publication of our laſt, we have learned that Eden Old and New Works, Childermaſs, Leyden, Millenium-Hall, and Moor-Park eſtates, have felt its ſuperior influence; the canes in general in this pariſh, Trelawny, St. Ann's and St. Mary's, have ſuffered very much; the plantain-walks are all deſtroyed, and many of the buildings unſhingled, and otherwiſe injured.

Our accounts from Hanover and Weſtmoreland are of a more alarming nature; many of the eſtates in the leeward part of each pariſh, are equally in as bad a ſituation as after the hurricane of October, 1780. The works of Eſher, the Spring, and Harding-Hall eſtates are totally deſtroyed; Saxham, Caldwell, Campbleton, and many other eſtates of which we have not received the particulars, have materially ſuffered in their buildings, canes and proviſions; and the overſeer's houſe on Saliſpring, lately erected, is entirely demoliſhed.——At Lucea, the officers houſe at the fort is totally diſmantled; Dr. Brook's houſe unroofed, and one wing of the dwelling-houſe at Venture, blown down.—In Weſtmoreland, canes, proviſions and buildings have equally ſuffered with thoſe in Hanover. At Maiſs Muir, the boiling, curing and ſtill-houſes, all the traſh and negro houſes are levelled with the ground; the mill-houſe, dwelling-houſe, hot-houſe, &c. &c. &c. are all uncovered.

At Savanna-la-Mar, all the ſmall craft are aſhore; a ſhip (the only one there) rode it out. The town has ſuffered a good deal; Mr. Antrobus's houſe and ſome others are blown down, and a great many damaged in the roofs.—A letter from Weſtmoreland mentions, "The appearance every where demonſtrates the ſuperior vehemence of this guſt over all we have experienced ſince 1780: The trees, ſtripped of their leaves, exhibit an appearance as if fire had devoured their verdure: The ſhores are covered with the dead bodies of duck, teal, and other aquatic birds, that have been driven with irreſiſtable impetuoſity againſt the trunks of the mangroves, and daſhed to pieces.—When this devoted country is to have reſt from her ſore viſitations, God only knows.

From St. Elizabeth's we have the following extract of a letter, dated Black-River, Oct. 23.

"On Friday we had a ſevere hurricane, which began about 9 o'clock in the morning, and continued with great violence till three in the afternoon when it abated. In the beginning of the gale, it blew from the north, then veered round to north-eaſt, and then to the ſouth-eaſt, from whence it blew with great violence indeed, and threw in the ſea upon the Bay in an amazing manner. The ſhip Hector, Capt. Kennedy, which was to have ſailed the next day was drove aſhore without a maſt, as alſo two ſmall ſloops, bound for Kingſton; happily no lives were loſt in either of the veſſels. A large ſchooner belonging to Mr. Gauntlett, which ſailed the day before, for White-Houſe, was loſt, and two valuable negroes drowned: The white people, and ſome negroes who were on board got aſhore unhurt.—Conſiderable damage is done to the negro houſes and other out-offices on the Bay.

"We have juſt received accounts, that the ſhip Fame, Capt. Moyes, which ſailed from hence on Thurſday laſt, for Briſtol, put into Withywood diſmaſted."

Other letters received, mention, that proviſions of every kind, as well as the canes in the internal parts of that pariſh, are totally deſtroyed.

Our fears were much excited for the ſafety of the eaſtern part of the iſland, by the detention of the Kingſton poſt, which did not arrive till yeſterday morning; the Rio Cobre being rendered impaſſible for ſome days at Box-Walk, in St. Thomas's in the Vale. We are happy to find the damages have been but inconſiderable, as the following extract from the Kingſton papers will inform our readers:

Yeſterday morning, a little before four o'clock, after a very heavy fall of rain, a violent and ſevere ſtorm of wind and rain poured in on this town, from the eaſt and ſouth-eaſtward:—It very ſoon attained its greateſt height, and from that time continued uniformly to blow, with little variation, from the ſame point, until paſt twelve at noon, when it appeared to abate; although the appearance of the heavens, and the repeated ſqualls ſince the ceſſation of its violence, ſeem *ſtill* to threaten this devoted country with a repetition of the calamities with which we have lately been viſited.

It is no ſmall conſolation to a trading community, that few objects of its violence remained in the harbours of Kingſton and Port-Royal. The following damages, we are informed by Mr. Edie's coffee-houſe book of intelligence, have been ſuſtained by the veſſels in the harbour:

The ſhip Mary, Wilcox, rode out the ſtorm with the loſs of her mizen-maſt.

Ship Brothers, Glyn, aground on a bank in the middle of the harbour, with the loſs of her fore-maſt, bowſprit and head.

Ship Lady Charlotte, Moore, on ſhore below Hunt's-Bay.

Ship New-Betſy, Taylor, aground on a mud bank near Paſſage-Fort.

Brig Minerva, Morgan, on ſhore at Mr. Hanbury's wharf.

Brig Hope, Miſkelly, drove on one of Mr. Small's haulks, and ſeemingly much damaged.

Alſo a great many ſchooners and ſloops, on ſhore between this town and Greenwich, the particulars of which could not poſſibly be collected.

The ſhips Blayd, Nelſon, Mary, Wilcox; brigs Thomſon, Fiſher; Mary, Hatton; polacre St. Joſeph, Morrean; and ſloop Porgey, Baſſer, rode out the ſtorm without receiving any material damage, though drove a great way from their anchorage.

The men of war and ſeveral ſmall craft at Port-Royal, appeared to ride ſafe at their moorings."

Tueſday arrived the ſhip William (late Sampſon) from Briſtol and Auguſta.—Capt. Sampſon died three days after ſailing from Auguſta.

The William was between Martha-Brae and this port when the late gale began, and in very eminent danger, being for upwards of half an hour on her beam ends, with both pumps choked, and obliged to throw a conſiderable quantity of her cargo overboard, chiefly lumber, which ſhe had taken in at St. Bartholomew's.

The ſame day arrived the Sloop Lovely Mary, Capt. Brown, from Charleſton, which was alſo in the gale, and obliged to throw all her lumber upon deck overboard, to preſerve the veſſel.

RICHMOND, December 21.

Saturday laſt ended the December additional ſeſſion of the Honorable General Court, when the following criminals were brought to the bar and received ſentence as follows:

Eliſha Laſſetter, Jeremiah Anthony, and Iſaac Reade, from Nanſemond, for the cruel murder of Laſſetter's uncle, guilty; death. Ephraim Andrews, from Mecklenburg, for burglary and robbery, guilty; death. James Linn, from Bedford, guilty; death. James Jordan, from Franklin, for horſeſtealing, guilty; death. James Goſs, from Buckingham, one of the pardoned felons, who ſome time ſince eſcaped with ſix others, from the cuſtody of their overſeer, guilty; death.

Benjamin Butts, Edward Graham, and James Wilſon, from Norfolk, for running away with a ſchooner and her loading, conſiſting of rum, ſugar, coffee, &c. were tried and found guilty of felony, and being entitled to the benefit of the clergy, which was granted them; they were ſeverally burnt in the hand, in open court; but the court conſidering the heinouſneſs of their offence, as an additional puniſhment, ſentenced them to one year's impriſonment, without bail or mainprize.

Olive Branch, and his ſon Anderſon Branch, from Campbell, for murder, were, after a long trial, acquitted.

Zachariah Goff, from Buckingham, for horſeſtealing, Samuel Chambers, from Frederick, for robbery; Thomas Kaine, from Prince-George, for forgery, were ſeverally tried and acquitted.

Patrick Garnett, an accomplice with Crittenden, and Johnſon, condemned for a burglary and robbery, laſt court, was diſcharged; the Attorney-General not farther proſecuting.

The trials of Preſon Richards, John Walker, Humphrey Hill, Hugh Taylor (alias John Ferguſon) George Abbot, and Micajah Morris, were poſtponed.

Thomas Humphreys was diſcharged by the Grand Jury, as to the burglary, but detained for trial on an indictment to be preferred againſt him for receiving the goods from Andrews, knowing them to be ſtolen. His brother Benjamin Humphreys, who was indicted with Andrews for aiding and abetting the burglary, and robbery, the jury brought in a ſpecial verdict, which the court took time to conſider of till next term.

Goſs is to be executed on Saturday next the 23d inſtant, the other ſix on Friday the 26th of next month.

Tueſday laſt it was determined in the Honorable Aſſembly, by a majority of twenty-ſeven, that the ſlaves of Joſeph Mayo, Eſquire, deceaſed, ſhould be emancipated (agreeable to the will of their maſter) after being hired out twelve months, for the purpoſe of diſcharging his debts, as the lands which he had bequeathed, were not liable.

ALEXANDRIA, January 4.

Laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight, two Sailors called at a Tipling Houſe in this Town for Grog, but being refuſed, they turned about to go away, when ſome one in the Houſe immediately opened the Door and diſcharged a Gun at them, the Contents of which was lodged in the Shoulder of Thomas Hindhough, Carpenter of the Betſy (Capt. Story) who expired ſoon after.—A Jury of Inqueſt being ſummoned on the Body, brought in their Verdict "Wilful Murder."—The ſuppoſed Perpetrator of this horrid Deed has abſconded, yet it is hoped he will ſoon meet the juſt Rewards of a Murderer.

Capt. Soal, who arrived here laſt Week, in a ſhort Paſſage from Port-au-Prince, contradicts the Report of that Place being ſunk by an Earthquake.

DIED.] Mrs. RACHAEL GARDNER, Wife of Mr. HENRY GARDNER, Baker.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Brig Agnes, W. Allen, from North-Potomack; Schooner Lottery, Z. Mann, Baltimore; Sloop Dolphin, A. Steward, and Sloop Mulberry, A. M'Donald, Philadelphia; Sloop Betſy, S. Jackſon, Providence.

Cleared Outwards. Ship Charlotte, J. Pitts, for London; Schooner Lottery, Z. Mann, Baltimore.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c. of Dec. 26.

Mr. PRINTER,

A conſtant Cuſtomer of yours ſends you the following Extract of a Letter, which was ſent from Holland, to a Correſpondent here; you may if you think proper, communicate it to the Public.

Extract of a Letter from Holland.

"Concerning thoſe particulars, in your letter, reſpecting the negotiating a ſum of about 100,000 florins, (guilders) I give you for anſwer, that though I ſhould have no difficulty in procuring that ſum, on good landed ſecurity, you will admit the following conſideration to be of great weight, and operate ſtrongly againſt the validity of ſuch ſecurity as you might propoſe:—The credit of America, in general, is deemed here to be very doubtful and precarious; and it is univerſally ſuppoſed and aſſerted, that America has not, as yet, a real ſound conſtitution, either as individual States, or in their confederation, as each State is, within itſelf, frequently at variance with its own laws and regulations; ſo are their different opinions, in their collective capacity, concerning their general political conſtitution and legiſlation, ſo repugnant to each other as to border on hoſtility.

"The power and conſequence of Congreſs are degraded to that degree, that their reſolves are, in the different Provinces, ſtraightways rejected, which alone makes it impoſſible that their internal regulation can have any progreſs, or gradual advancement towards order or ſtability.

"The finances appear to be very gloomy over all America; nor are there any hopes of their amendment, as long as no ſure funds are provided for diſcharging the national debt; the extent of which is truly aſtoniſhing.—Nay, what is ſtill worſe, they cannot, as yet, find any reſources from which they might be able to defray the intereſt, much leſs the principal, which will never be done until they erect manufactories within themſelves, and which, alone, can draw the balance of commerce in their favor. But we are apprehenſive that this real and only remedy is totally neglected.

"Your government cannot draw any more aſſiſtance from the landholders, nor raiſe any extraordinary taxes; becauſe, the country people (ſome few, who have large poſſeſſions excepted) are, moſtly, not only poor, but ſo heavily burthened with taxes, that they find it moſt expedient to quit the country and emigrate; ſo that diſcontent, confuſion, and diſquiet, are reigning throughout all the States; to all which, already very unpromiſing proſpect, we may add the troubles of the Indians as their threatening wars may have very ſerious conſequences.

"We are here of an opinion, that the Thirteen States of America are in ſuch a State of confuſion and inconſiſtency, that it will require a new revolution to bring them into a political ſtability; and it is obſerved, that America has become independent at leaſt 50 years too ſoon, being truly a great misfortune to America, but rather fortunate to England, Spain, and the greateſt part of the European States.

"It is further obſerved, that the whole commerce of America lies under a moſt unfavorable criſis.—The Americans are in an abſolute want of money which France cannot furniſh them with, and Holland, conſidering their many loſſes, will not give them any more. The Britiſh will, to be ſure, as yet, give them ſome credit; but who cannot diſcover their views, or how long that will laſt?

"Thoſe, and many more reaſons, too extenſive for a letter, do, poſitively, determine us againſt any credit reſpecting the Thirteen States; and it muſt be obvious to yourſelf, that thus circumſtanced, your land-ſecurity is both doubtful and quite unſafe; as for inſtance, if an internal, or civil war, ſhould happen to break out, which is known, from experience, to be carried on with greater rancour and fury than any other war, who then could ſafely ſay, this or that tract of land belongs to me, and I will diſpoſe of it as I pleaſe, ſince we have a thouſand inſtances where one party takes away and deſpoils every property of the adverſe party, without ceremony, proceſs, or queſtion?

"We readily admit, as an undeniable fact, that land-ſecurity is, on any loan, above all others, the moſt preferable; but this property muſt be ſtrongly guarded by firm and unequivocal laws, and ſecured by a ſufficient protection from government.

"Could you, my dear Sir, remove thoſe weighty obſtacles in a ſatisfactory manner, I ſhould, in ſuch caſe be in an inſtant ready to make the neceſſary arrangements to procure the ſum demanded," &c.

An ACT *concerning* SLAVES.

SECT. I. BE *it enacted by the General Aſſembly*, That no perſons ſhall henceforth be ſlaves within this Commonwealth, except ſuch as were ſo on the firſt day of this preſent ſeſſion of Aſſembly, and the deſcendents of the females of them. Slaves which ſhall hereafter be brought into this Commonwealth, and kept therein one whole year together, or ſo long at different times as ſhall amount to one year, ſhall be free.

SECT. II. NO Negro or Mulatto ſhall be a witneſs, except in pleas of the Commonwealth againſt Negroes or Mulattoes, or in civil pleas wherein Negroes or Mulattoes alone ſhall be parties.

SECT. III. NO ſlave ſhall go from the tenements of his maſter or other perſon with whom he lives, without a paſs, or ſome letter or token whereby it may appear that he is proceeding by authority from his maſter, employer, or overſeer: If he does, it ſhall be lawful for any perſon to apprehend and carry him before a Juſtice of the Peace, to be by his order puniſhed with ſtripes or not, in his diſcretion.

SECT. IV. NO ſlave ſhall keep any arms whatever, nor paſs unleſs with written orders from his maſter or employer, or in his company with arms, from one place to another. Arms in poſſeſſion of a ſlave contrary to this prohibition, ſhall be forfeited to him who will ſeize them. Riots, routs, unlawful aſſembles, treſpaſſes, and ſeditious ſpeeches, by a ſlave or ſlaves, ſhall be puniſhed with ſtripes, at the diſcretion of a Juſtice of the Peace, and he who will may apprehend and carry him, her, or them, before ſuch Juſtice.

SECT. V. *PROVIDED*, That nothing in this Act contained ſhall be conſtrued to extend to thoſe who may incline to remove from any of the United States and become citizens of this, if within ten days after ſuch removal he or ſhe ſhall take the following oath before ſome Juſtice of the Peace of this Commonwealth: "*I* A. B. *do ſwear that my removal into the State of* Virginia *was with no intent of evading the laws for preventing the further importation of ſlaves, nor have I brought with me any ſlaves with an intention of ſelling them, nor have any of the ſlaves which I have brought with me been imported from* Africa, *or any of the* Weſt-India *iſlands, ſince the firſt day of November*, 1778. *So help me* GOD." Nor to any perſons claiming ſlaves by deſcent, marriage, or deviſe; or to any citizens of this Commonwealth, being now the actual owners of ſlaves within any of the United States and removing ſuch hither; nor to travellers and others making a tranſient ſtay, and bringing ſlaves for neceſſary attendance, and carrying them out again.

SECT. VI. *AND be it further enacted*, That no perſon whatſoever ſhall buy, ſell, or receive of, to or from a ſlave, any commodity whatſoever without the leave or conſent of the maſter, owner, or overſeer of ſuch ſlave. And if any perſon ſhall preſume to deal with any ſlave without ſuch leave or conſent, he or ſhe ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay to the maſter or owner of ſuch ſlave four times the value of the thing ſo bought, ſold, or received, to be recovered with coſts, by action upon the caſe, in any Court of Record within this Commonwealth; and ſhall alſo forfeit and pay the further ſum of five pounds, to any perſon who will ſue for the ſame, to be recovered with coſts, by ſummons and petition, in the ſame manner as other debts not exceeding five pounds, nor under twenty-five ſhillings are, or receive on his or her bare back thirty-nine laſhes well laid on at the public whipping-poſt, but ſhall nevertheleſs be liable to pay the coſts of ſuch ſummons and petition.

SECT. VII. THIS Act ſhall commence and be in force from and after the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

To be ſold on Monday the 12th day of March next, being Loudon court-day, at about one o'clock, in the Court-Houſe yard,

THAT valuable FARM, leaſed for three lives by CATESBY COCKE to JOHN DEWIT.—All three of the lives are ſtill in being, as may be manifeſted on the day of ſale.—This farm is within one mile of the town of Leeſburg, on the public road leading from that to Cox's mill.—At the ſame time will be ſold a valuable half acre LOT in the ſaid town, known by number 35.—The title is indiſputable and poſſeſſion will be given immediately.—Twelve months credit will be allowed and bond and good ſecurity required, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

ALEXANDER COOPER,
Jan. 2, 1787. ROBERT LYLE.

RAN away from the Subſcriber living in Loudon County, near Col. Simon Triplett's mill on Cedar-Run, about 14 miles from Dumfries, on the 17th of July laſt, a Negro woman, named CLARA, formerly the property of Mr. Alexander Logen, living about 12 miles from Frederickſburg. She was ſeen at Mr. Logen's a ſhort time after ſhe ran away dreſſed in man's clothes, pretending to be free and very lame, looking for a Negro doctor to cure her, paſſing under the name of Jonathan.—She is a yellowiſh ſtrong made wench, about 33 or 34 years of age.—She has a brother that lives in Frederickſburgh with Mr. Porter.—She was raiſed by a certain Col. Lomax, near Port-Royal, and it is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone that way.—Whoever will apprehend the ſaid wench and bring her to me ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

JACOB GARROON PEIRCE.
December 22, 1786.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Saturday next will be ſold at the Vendue Store oppoſite Col. Hooe's dwelling houſe,

A Variety of Merchandiſe as uſual.

P. MARSTELLER, Vendue-Maſter.
Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

GROCERIES, &c.

For ſale on the loweſt terms for caſh or produce, by

John Murray and Co.

By wholeſale and retail, at their ſtore on Prince-ſtreet, the following articles, viz.

OLD Grenada ſpirit,
Weſt-India rum,
Country ditto,
Brandy,
Arrack,
Madera,
Port,
Malaga,
Teneriff,
Fayal,
Liſbon, } Wines.
Bohea and green teas,
Loaf and muſcovado ſugars,
Coffee,
Chocolate,
Raiſins and indigo,
Salt,
Ginger, nutmegs and pepper,
Soal leather,
Vinegar,
Geneva,
Pickled lobſters,
Mackerel and codfiſh,
Dry codfiſh,
Spermaceti,
Liver oil,
Seal blubber,
Whalebone and ſoap,
Mens' and womens' large and ſtrong leather ſhoes,
Double and ſingle Glouceſter and Rhode-Iſland cheeſe,
London porter,
4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. nails,
White and yellow paint,
10 by 8 window-glaſs,
Butter in firkins,
Cotton,
Pewter plates, diſhes and ſpoons,
Molaſſes,
Engliſh canvas, No. 1, 2 and 3.

Alſo, a ſmall aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and a two-ſtory HOUSE FRAME of 22 feet by 28.—Several RIDING CHAIRS with harneſs complete and well finiſhed.

LOTS on Duke, Fairfax, Pitt, and Water ſtreets, to be let on ground-rent or ſold in fee-ſimple.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

To be RENTED for one or more years,

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE, agreeably ſituated on St. Aſaph-ſtreet, between Wolf and Wilkes ſtreets, with two rooms below and two above, and the LOT on which it ſtands, containing half an acre.—Alſo, for ſale or hire, a NEGRO WENCH accuſtomed to houſework.—Alſo, to be ſold two or three LOTS, agreeably ſituated on Duke-ſtreet, and a few acres of LAND, within 300 or 400 yards of the town, ſubject to a moderate ground-rent.—The above property will be rented and ſold on eaſy terms, by applying to RICHARD ARELL, DAVID ARELL, or WILLIAM HUNTER, Sen.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND containing about 300 acres, ſituated in Prince-William County, on the main road from Colcheſter to Dumfries, about three miles from Colcheſter and five from Dumfries; it commands a fine view of Potomack and Occoquan rivers, and a number of plantations on the ſide of each river; a very healthy ſituation and genteel neighbourhood.—There is on the land a quantity of good timber and plenty of fine water, ſome good buildings and a large quantity of fruit trees, ſuch as apples, peaches, pears, cherries, damſons, plumbs, Engliſh mulberries, &c.—The plantation is in good order for farming, and unincumbered.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may ſee the land and know the terms, by applying to

January 1, 1787. JAMES NISBETT.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the Potomack Company, an Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL MACKEY, about 27 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, ſhort black hair, blue-gray eyes, marked with the ſmall-pox, a ſcar on his forehead and another on the left ſide of his neck, and a dark ſour countenance: He had on when he went away a white fearnaught jacket with one pocket flap on the right ſide, white kerſey overalls, coarſe felt hat, country ſhoes, and oſnaburg ſhirt, but may have ſtolen other clothes.—It is ſuppoſed he went away with PATRICK ROWELEN, a freeman, about 5 feet nine inches high, well made, ſhort ſandy hair, ſmooth faced, and a good countenance: He had on a brown jacket lined with red baize, and gray coating overalls.—He had two paſſes ſigned by James Smith, one for himſelf and the other for James Buyers.—Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that he may be got again, ſhall have if taken 10 miles from home TEN DOLLARS, and if taken at a greater diſtance, the above reward and reaſonable charges if brought home.

RICHARDSON STUART.

Great-Falls of Potomack,
Dec. 26, 1786.

POETRY.

To WINTER.

"WHAT! tho' thou com'ſt in ſable mantle clad,
Yet, Winter! art thou welcome to my eye:
Thee here I hail, tho' terrors round thee wait,
And winds tempeſtuous howl along the ſky.
But ſhall I then ſo ſoon forget the days
When Ceres led me thro' her wheaten mines?
When Autumn pluck'd me, with his tawny hand,
Empurpled cluſters from ambroſial vines!
I muſt forget them, and thee too, O Spring!
Tho' many a chaplet thou haſt wreath'd for me:
For, now prepar'd to quit th' enchanting ſcenes,
Cold, weeping Winter! I come all to thee.
Hail to thy rolling clouds, and rapid ſtorms!
Tho' they deform fair nature's lovely face:
Hail to thy winds, that ſweep along the earth!
Tho' trees they root up from their ſolid baſe,
How ſicklied over is the face of things!
Where is the ſpice-kiſs of the ſouthern gale!
Where the wild roſe, that ſmil'd upon the thorn;
The mountain flower, and lilly of the vale!
How gloomy 'tis to caſt the eye around,
And view the tree, diſrob'd of ev'ry leaf;
The velvet path grown rough with clotting ſhowers,
And every field depriv'd of every ſheaf!
And yet, O Winter! has thy poet ſeen
Thy face as ſmooth and placid as the ſpring;
Has felt, with comfort felt, the beam of Heaven,
And heard thy vallies and thy woodlands ring.
What time the ſun, with burniſh'd locks, aroſe,
The long-loſt charms of nature to renew;
When pearls of ice bedeck'd the graſſy turf,
And tree-tops floated in the ſilver dew.
Father of Heaven and earth! this change is thine:
By Thee the ſeaſons in gradation roll,
Thou great omniſcient Ruler of the world!
The Alpha and Omega of the whole."

WOOLLENS.

Jonathan Swift and Co.

Have juſt imported per the ſhip Waſhington,
AN additional aſſortment of WOOLLENS, conſiſting of narrow STROUDS, twilled COATINGS, BROADCLOTHS in half pieces from 2/7 to 3/6 coſt, BEARSKINS, BLANKETING, &c. &c. which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms.
Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786.

COFFEE-HOUSE.

NICHOLAS HANNAH informs the gentlemen, merchants and traders, that he has opened a COFFEE-HOUSE in the firſt three-ſtory houſe on Fairfax-ſtreet, between King and Prince ſtreets, with boxes and apartments; and promiſes good entertainment, to thoſe who favor him with their cuſtom, and makes no doubt of pleaſing thoſe who call on him with every article expected at a Coffee-Houſe, and will alſo take in private boarders on the moſt reaſonable terms.
Alexandria, Dec. 28, 1786.

THE ſhip UNION, Capt. GILES SULLIVAN, now lying in this port, will take in TOBACCO for L'ORIENT.—For terms apply to
HOOE and HARRISON.
Alexandria, October 31, 1786. **

TO BE RENTED,

THE well known TAVERN on Princeſs-ſtreet, formerly occupied by Mr. JOHN LOMAX, the conveniencies of which need not to be deſcribed.—Alſo, a two-ſtory BRICK HOUSE upon St. Aſaph-ſtreet between Prince and Duke ſtreets.
To be Leaſed in fee-ſimple, ſundry LOTS of LAND of various dimenſions and advantageouſly ſituated in different parts of the town.—Immediate poſſeſſion may be had of the premiſes.—For terms inquire of
CHARLES LEE.
Alexandria, Dec. 7, 1786. *

THE Subſcriber would rent the DWELLING-HOUSE in which he now lives, or part of his BRICK HOUSE fronting Fairfax-ſtreet, which has ſix rooms, a kitchen and cellar.
He has for ſale, TWO LOTS in fee-ſimple, one of which fronts Fairfax-ſtreet and the other Duke-ſtreet.——He will take European goods of any kind in payment.
WILLIAM BUSHBY.
Alexandria, Nov. 9, 17[illegible]

SINCE the burning of my tavern on the 19th of September, I have fitted another houſe for that purpoſe, where any gentleman travelling through this place may again be well accommodated; and as for my ſtables they are equal if not ſuperior to any in the State.—Any gentleman that will favor me with their cuſtom may rely on a faithful acknowledgement, by their humble ſervant,
WILLIAM M'DANIEL.
Dumfries, Nov. 24, 1786.

Naval-Office, Alexandria, Dec. 13, 1786.
ALL perſons indebted for duties bonded at this office, are requeſted to make immediate payment.—Any bonds remaining unpaid for the ſpace of ten days after the ſame ſhall have become due, will be proſecuted in the ſummary mode preſcribed by law. CHARLES LEE, Naval-Officer.
P. S. To be ſold or let in fee-ſimple the LOT and HOUSES where I live.
CHARLES LEE.

William Lowry and Co.

At the wholeſale warehouſe on Prince-ſtreet, next door to Col. Hooe's, have imported from London, per the Charlotte, J. Pitts, the following extenſive aſſortment of European merchandiſe, viz.

Aſſorted in TRUNKS.
PRINTED calicoes,
Cottons,
Muſlins,
Linens,
Shawls and handkerchiefs.
WOOLLENS,
Aſſorted in Bales.
5-4ths, 6-4ths and 7-4ths Woollens,
Cloths of all colours and prices,
Striped, plain and twilled coatings,
Kerſeys,
Bearſkins,
Frizes,
Fearnaughts,
Halfthicks,
Kendal cottons,
Flannels,
Plaidings,
Striped duffils,
7, 8, 9, and 10-4ths blankets,
Welſh plains,
Striped linſeys,
Grograms,
Baizes, coverlids,
Emboſſed ſerges,
Shalloons, &c. &c.
LINENS.
3-4ths, 7-8ths and 4-4ths yard wide Iriſh linens by the box or piece,
5-4ths and 9-8ths brown and white Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheetings, per ditto,
German and Britiſh oſnaburgs,
German and Iriſh dowlas,
Brown rolls,
Ravens duck,
Brown hollands,
Diaper tablecloths,
Huckabacks,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Scotch and Iriſh kentings,
Lawn aprons,
Handkerchiefs,
Checked and pullicat ditto,
Apron checks,
Striped ticks, &c. &c.
MERCERY.
Luſtrings,
Satins,
Modes,
Sarſnets,
Taffetas,
Pelongs,
Perſians,
Ribbons,
Black lace, &c.
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
Barcelona, bandano, romal, luſtring and colgee ſilk handkerchiefs,
A variety of printed ditto,
Quilted ſatin, perſian and ſtuff petticoats.
HATS.
Men', womens' and youths' caſtor and felt hats.
SHOES.
Mens', womens', youths' and childrens' leather and ſtuff ſhoes.
MANCHESTER GOODS,
Aſſorted in Trunks.
Corduroys,
Ribdelures,
Velvets,
Velverets,
Dyed jeanets,
Fuſtians,
Jeans,
Denims,
King's cords,
Laſtings,
Quiltings,
White calico,
Muſlin cords, &c. &c.
For MENS' JACKETS.
Silk ſhags,
Ginghams,
Burdets,
Diareens,
Ranelaghs,
Quiltings,
Tiſſues, &c.
BRITISH STUFFS.
Camblets,
Cambleteens,
Wildbores,
Durants,
Tammies,
Moreens,
Jeans,
Crapes,
Calamancoes,
Everlaſtings,
Satinets.
PEWTER,
Aſſorted in Caſks.
Plates,
Diſhes,
Mugs,
Porringers,
Teapots, &c.
CUTLERY and HARDWARE,
Aſſorted in ſmall Trunks, each containing about 70 articles.
Knives and forks,
Penknives,
Sciſſors,
Raſors,
Buckles,
Sleeve and coat buttons,
Breaſt ditto,
Combs,
Needles,
Snuff-boxes, &c. &c.
IRONMONGERY,
Aſſorted in Caſks.
Hinges,
Locks,
Handſaws,
Plain-irons,
Jews-harps,
Halps and hoes,
Augers,
Beſt ſquare ſteel,
Chiſels, nails, &c. &c.
HABERDASHERY.
Edgings both twilled and ſcolloped,
Artificial flowers,
Feathers,
Wires,
Chip and ſtraw hats,
Tape,
Sewing thread,
Womens' ſtays,
Souflee, crape, picket, alacream and riddle gauzes,
Souflee aprons and handkerchiefs,
Tiffany and lawn ditto,
Black and white thread, gauzes, &c. &c.
EAST-INDIA GOODS.
Book, jaconet and gown muſlins,
Checked aprons,
Baliſou and book handkerchiefs.
CARDINALS,
Aſſorted in Trunks.
Scarlet, crimſon, green and drab.
HOSIERY,
Aſſorted in Trunks.
Worſted, cotton and yarn mits, hoſe, and gloves.
STATIONARY,
Aſſorted in Boxes.
Ruled books,
Printed ditto in various languages,
Writing-paper,
Pens,
Inkpowder,
Wafers,
Sealing wax, &c.
TRIMMINGS.
A large aſſortment of metal buttons,
Beſt new faſhioned ditto,
Silk and worſted ditto,
Mohair,
Twiſt,
Sewing threads,
Ditto ſilks, &c.
SUNDRIES.
Loaf ſugar and cheeſe,
Japanned ware of various ſorts,
Bottled porter, in caſks and hampers,
About 40 chaldron of Engliſh coal,
With a variety of other goods too tedious to mention.

This houſe meaning to be conſtantly ſupplied with a ſpring and fall aſſortment, will give good encouragement to all thoſe who buy to ſell again, with a large diſcount for caſh or good bills.
Alexandria, November 29, 1786.

Joſeph Delarue,

Juſt from Paris,
OFFERS his Services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and the adjacent Country, as a Scourer of Silks, Chintzes, and woollen Cloths, and gives a new Gloſs to them.—His Terms are moderate, and he may be found at Mr. Auguſtus Delarue's Houſe.
Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

THE Subſcriber has opened SCHOOL in the lower ſtory of the School-Houſe in the Court-Houſe yard, where he teaches the Engliſh grammar, writing, arithmetic according to the beſt authors, book-keeping, ſome uſeful branches of the mathematics, as menſuration of all ſuperficies and ſolids, navigation, ſurveying, &c. At the ſame time he will inſtruct his ſcholars in ancient and modern hiſtory, geography and the uſe of the globes if required.—He hopes by practiſing the beſt ſchool methods, and his regular and ſteady attention to the benefit of his ſcholars, to merit approbation.—He will likewiſe, at vacant hours, on reaſonable terms, and by the moſt regular method, teach the German flute, violin or clarinet, to any of his ſcholars or others that may wiſh to be acquainted with that agreeable and genteel branch of education, muſic.—He has for ſale two well ſituated HOUSES with quarter acre lots, in fee-ſimple in Martinſburgh, the county town of Berkeley, one 24 by 20 feet, two-ſtory high, with a neat cellar, the other 19 feet ſquare, one ſtory and a half high.—For terms or a view of the premiſes, apply to Mr. Michael M'Kewan, merchant in ſaid town, or to
JAMES MEYLER.
Alexandria, Dec. 28, 1786.

FOUND,

AN ANCHOR near the mouth of Broad-Creek.—The owner proving property and paying charges may have it again, by applying to
JAMES M'CLISH.
Alexandria, Dec. 28, 1786.

THE Adminiſtrators of the eſtate of the late Mr. HENRY LYLES, having both publicly and privately called on thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate with little ſucceſs—they now for the laſt time, inform all thoſe whoſe accounts are yet unſettled, that if they do not make payment before the firſt of next month, their accounts will be lodged with an attorney, with directions to bring ſuits immediately.—The deſire of paying the few debts the eſtate owes and cloſing their adminiſtration, will doubtleſs excuſe this diſagreeable meaſure.
WILLIAM LYLES, } Adminiſtrators.
JAMES HENDRICKS, }
Alexandria, Dec. 21, 1786.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements*, &c. are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.